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The Highest Possible Award.
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Gillott's
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Of Highest Quality & Having Greater
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THE CHEAPEST.
The only Award, Chicago, 1893.

No. 12,872.

第50年10月1日

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1902.

日六十十年壬午

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Intimations.

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Fixtures, Furniture, Articles and Things
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own account under the Firm name or
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Company has been opened at 18,
BANK BUILDINGS (entrance Wyndham
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Agency Director.

Hongkong, November 11, 1902. 2296

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HIGH-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER.
Developing and Printing for Amateur
ENLARGEMENT, A SPECIAL FEATURE.
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TANG YUEN,
MACDINNELL ROAD, from 15th Jan-
uary. Large, airy, and well-furnished
Rooms. Uninterrupted View of Har-
bor. Apply on Premises or FAIRALL & CO.,
Queen's Road. Hongkong, January 9, 1902. 95

DR. G. L. MITCHELL.

DENTAL SURGEON, OFFICE at
PELHAM HOUSE, 29 Wyndham
Street—Office Hours 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Hongkong, October 25, 1902. 2189

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FAVOURITE



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BUT THE WHISKY OF TO-DAY, IS

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WATKINS, LIMITED,
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CHILDREN'S WHITE SILK HATS AND BONNETS,
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SILK BLOUSES FOR DAY AND EVENING WEAR,
NEW CORSETS, PARASOLS, AND UMBRELLAS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN SHOES.

Hongkong, October 18, 1902. 2095

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28 & 29, LEE YUEN STREET (WEST),
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DEALERS IN
All Sorts of COPPER, BRASS, STEEL,
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STEEL GIRDERs AND TEES,
CORRUGATED IRON, PIG IRON, &c.,
Suitable for
SHIPS, ENGINEERS AND HOUSE BUILDERS.

Hongkong, October 29, 1902. 2227

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GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, &c.

PRICES VERY REASONABLE.

GOODS GUARANTEED TO BE FRESH
AND OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Hongkong, January 17, 1902. 118

WILLIAM MACLEOD, D.D.S.,

DENTIST,

11 and 12 BEACONFIELD ARCADE,

Hongkong, October 17, 1902. 2137

THE STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY,
LIMITED.

WORKS—Causeway Bay (adjoining
Kennedy's Stables).
Towry Dervor—2, Beaconsfield Ar-
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Hongkong, October 1, 1902. 2232

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Is now receiving regular Consignments of

HATS, BONNETS,

BALL DRESSES

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Direct from the best houses of

PARIS and LYON.

UNTRIMMED HATS made up to

Suit Customers.

Hongkong, October 7, 1902. 2080

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4 PRAYA CENTRAL
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PACKING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BOILER COMPOSITION,

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ALL ARTICLES OF FIRST-CLASS QUALITY.

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CRICKET and TENNIS SHIRTS,

HATS, SHOES, SPIKES,

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A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, PROVIDED WITH EVERY COMFORT.
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SPECIAL LIQUEUR, 10 YEARS OLD
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(Wine Shippers to China since 1815.)

Have always Stocks of their well-known Brands with

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Hongkong, 15th July, 1901.

763 THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

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For the Relief of all CATARRHAL COMPLAINTS, such as COUGHS, COLDS

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Price 50 Cents and \$1.

MARTIN'S INFLUENZA MIXTURE.

THE REMEDY FOR INFLUENZA, COLD IN THE HEAD,

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FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, on the

MACDONALD ROAD, from 1st Decem-
ber.

Apply 'C.'
Care of 'CHINA MAIL' Office.

Hongkong, November 14, 1902. 2326

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A HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE

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Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.

Private Bar and Billiard Room.

Rooms Specially reserved for Captains of the

MERCANTILE MARINE.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Electrically Lighted.

Electric Passenger Elevator to each Floor.

Table D'Hoté at Separate Tables.

For terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, October 23, 1902. 2172

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WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

FOR QUALITY! PURITY! EXCELLENCE!

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DRAWING-ROOM,
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and BEDROOM
FURNITURE.

ELECTRO-PLATED,
GLASS and
CHINA WARES.

PASTEUR'S MICROBE-
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COUNTERPANES.

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REQUISITES.

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The following Goods
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Baby Carriages,
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New Cooking Ranges,
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Opposite Post Office.

Telephone No. 135.



The publication of this issue commenced
at 5.45 p.m.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1902.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Just now, the public of
TWO SERIOUS Hongkong are deeply
PROBLEMS. interested in two serious
problems. One is the
water supply, the other the instability
of the currency. Both are matters
calling for treatment by the Government,
and while both are local questions they
have an imperial bearing which would
justify a public appeal to the Imperial
Administration through the Colonial
Office. The scarcity of water is no new
experience. Year after year, the Colony
has been subjected to an intermittent
supply, a system that is condemned by
all experts as neither economical nor
healthy, and yet the Government has
not attacked the problem of giving a
full and regular supply with the
thoroughness it demanded. Consequently,
the Colony is again face to face with a
serious water famine. This time it is
even more serious than in the past
spring, for the dry season has just com-
menced, and the public have to look
forward to four or five months of
drought, unless some meteorological
phenomenon is to occur in the mean-
while. As a correspondent pointed out
in last night's issue, the Colony is
actually starving in a year of plenty.
The rainfall for the year down to the
end of October was some eight inches
above the average, and, as the Director
of Public Works stated in the mag-
isterial enquiry into the collapse of houses
at Kowloon, the year's typhoon season
was marked by heavy rains. Yet, in
spite of this, the Water Authority
has had to resort to the intermittent
supply, and many houses in the
Colony receive no water for several
days in succession. Looked at as a
mere matter of business, this anomaly
strikes the ordinary observer as extra-
ordinary. It certainly betokens want
of foresight and lack of consideration of the
public requirements. Who is responsible?
This is not a question of
divided responsibility, but, nevertheless,
under our Colonial system, the
puppet in possession can always lay
the blame upon someone else. Red-
tape delays and fruitless discussions
kept back works that should have been
well advanced, and had the Kowloon
Gravitation Scheme been pushed on
when necessary proved the inadequacy
of the former Kowloon supply the city
of Victoria might have been saved from
famine to-day. The Governor of the
Colony is responsible for the Colony's¹
sufferings now. If he is not prepared
to assume responsibility for necessary
public works—and none is more neces-
sary than waterworks—then there is
something rotten with the system under
which he holds his official position. If
our local officials do not keep pace with
the times and the needs of the place,
then there is no help for it but to bring
their failure before the Imperial authorities
in such a manner that the Colony's
protest cannot be ignored. The public
know, of course, that work is in pro-
gress to augment the supply, but it is
very evident that the work is not keep-
ing pace with the requirements of the
Colony, and unless a radical and im-
mediate change is apparent the public
bodies will be forced to take action, in
the interests of the health and trade of
the port, on the lines we have indicated.

Similarly, the currency problem can-
not be ignored much longer. The Go-
vernment has recognised a certain
amount of responsibility in the matter
by adopting a system of sterling salaries
for Colonial officials. As in the Straits
Settlements, we have here the anomaly
of collecting our revenue in silver—a
varying quantity—and of paying
official salaries in sterling. How
long can this go on with silver in its present unstable state? Trade is paralysed by the eccentricities of
the currency exchange rates, and the
cure goes up from Ceylon and the Straits
Settlements: 'Something must be done.' Hongkong's commercial men, who
feel the pressure of changing conditions
quite as much as their confrères in Cey-
lon and Malaya, must do something to
restore stability. We quite realise that
it is easier to say this than to point out
how the change is to be achieved. Several years ago, the Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution in favour of a
stable exchange for the silver dollar.
Nothing was done for the Far Eastern
Colonies though action was taken to

save India. Since then, silver has
touched lower rates than even the
hopeless mortals of ten years ago
imagined possible. People sit by re-
garding grimly the steady shrinkage of
their savings, and wondering how much
will be saved from the wreck. This can-
not be and is not good for the Colony,
and while we expect the Chamber of
Commerce to take some action to bring
Hongkong into line with the other Far
Eastern Colonies it seems to us that the
recent action of the Government on the
question of official salaries imposes a
duty upon it to invite the Colonial
Office to extend the enquiry of the
newly-appointed Currency Commission
to Hongkong. Doubtless the Governor
and the Colonial Office would agree to
this readily enough if requested by the
public through the proper channels.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Notes by the Way.
Manila is declared officially as free
from cholera.

Thirty-eight inches of rain fell in 26
days at Perak in October.

The King of Denmark ascended the
throne on the 18th of November, 1863.

It is proposed to introduce paper mak-
ing as a new industry in the Philippines.

Women are fond of bargains, yet a
cheap man is never popular with the fair
sex.

Charles O. Ziegendorf, owner of the
Manila American, committed suicide at
San Francisco on the 8th inst.

The Government of the Philippines
Islands has purchased 20,000 tons of rice,
with a view to avert famine in the pro-
vinces.

The licence fee for a truck is raised
from \$2 to \$10. It is a pity almost that
these nuisances cannot be licensed out of
existence.

Salvador Zaragoza, brother-in-law of
Judge Araneta, solicitor-general of the
Philippines, has been entered as a student
at Yale University.

Henry Richter, formerly a private in
the U.S. Army, has been sentenced to im-
prisonment for life for deserting at Manila
in October, 1890.

An effort is being made by the steam-
boat engineers of Manila to form an as-
sociation much the same as exists in Shanghai
and other Eastern ports.

Of the men concerned in the Ruther-
ford murder at Singapore two were hung.
The third, who was sentenced to fourteen
years' imprisonment, died on the 2nd inst.
from dysentery in the Criminal Prison.

The usual meeting for prayer will be
held in the room of the Union, 13 Beacons-
field Arcade, on Monday, at 5.15 p.m.,
conducted by the Rev. Dr. Hager. Im-
mediately afterwards there will be an im-
portant meeting of the Committee.

The U.S. Fleet.

A New York telegram says:—The
Naval Board, of which Admiral Dewey is
president, has decided to redistribute the
ships of the fleet so that there shall be one
squadron on the Atlantic and one on the
Pacific.

Accident.

Last night, while a Chinaman was
riding in a ricksha down Arsenal Street,
holding a bicycle in front of him, the
ricksha was upset and the occupant thrown
out. He was badly injured in the leg.
His wounds were dressed in the Station
Hospital at Wellington Barracks, and he
was then removed to the Government
Civil Hospital.

Hongkong Volunteers.

The new regulations for the Hongkong
Volunteer Corps are issued in to-day's
Gazette. The Corps will now consist of
three units and a band, viz., two Garrison
Artillery Companies, an Engineer Company
and a Band. The strength of the Artillery
Companies is fixed at 155 each, and of the
Engineers at 60, and there will be 7 on the
staff. With the Band, the total establish-
ment is fixed at 400.

Scotch Wit.

A witicism by Andrew Lang is given
by the New York Times, which says that
an aspiring American poet, who had met
Mr Lang in London, wrote a satire in
emulation of Homer's 'Battlo of the Frogs
and Mice.' The American thought he
would go 'one better' than Homer, and
described in realistic style the warfare
between two factions of mice in a piece of
cheese. He sent the manuscript to Mr
Lang, with a request for his opinion. In
a few weeks the answer came. 'My Dear
Sir.—I have read your satire and am delighted
with it. You are worthy to be called
the Gorgon-Zola of literature.'

Treachery on a Steamer.

The Manila Times of the 8th inst.
says:—The harbour Police have confined
in the big cell, twelve representatives of
the Flower Kingdom. These Celestials
come here as part of the crew of the German
steamer *Nien Tuyp*, arriving on the 6th
inst. Yesterday, they had a controversy
over some trouble of their own, and in a
few fight which followed, knives were
drawn and one of the Chinese was severely
cut about the face. Captain Schmidt notified
the police, and this morning the twelve
men were brought ashore, under arrest
in the police launch. Bucky O'Neill, and
lodged at the San Fernando station awaiting
trial before the German Consul. The
Chinese will be charged with trying to set
fire to the ship after the captain had separated
them in their quarrel and confined
them in the hold, and for refusing duty as
a consequence.

Leopard in a Fowl House.

Mr A. Gov. of Seronan, had a
unique experience in the early morning of
Oct. 28. About 4 a.m., Mr Gov. was
awakened from his peaceful slumber by his
servants yelling out—'Tuan, tuan, romu,
romu.' Mr Gov. got this double-barrelled
gun, and, going out, found his men round
the fowl house, wherein the excited menials
declared there was a tiger. Mr Gov.'s
doubts on this point were soon dispelled
by sundry growls, and he awaited the
intruder by the open door of the fowl
house, a fence of wire netting intervening
between Mr Gov. and the brute inside. The
supposed tiger came out almost immediately
with a bound and a roar, straight for where
Mr Gov. was standing but rather fortun-
ately into the wire fencing. At a distance
of four feet Mr Gov. gave him one barrel in
the face, and as the animal prepared to
spring over the fence Mr Gov. gave him a
second dose through the heart killing him
instantly. The gun was loaded with No. 6
shot only. On examination the animal
was found to be a beautiful male leopard,
6 feet 5 inches long, and 2 feet 2
inches high at the shoulder. Rather
a ticklish customer to meet with only a wire
fence and No. 6 shot to protect you! The
leopard had been prowling about Mr Gov.'s
premises on previous occasions.

Yours truly,
G. WALL.

Slasex Road, Southport, England.

Wholesale from A. S. Watson & Co.
Ltd., Hongkong.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Promotion.

Sergeant D. Gourlay, of the Hongkong
Police Force, has been promoted to the
rank of Inspector. Inspector Gourlay has
been connected with the Force here for
nearly eleven years, and was Sergeant for
several years.

'A Royal Divorce.'

The performance of 'A Royal Di-
vorce' by the Janet Waldorf Company at
the Theatre on Monday night will be under
the distinguished patronage of H.E. Sir
Henry A. Blake, G.C.M.G., Lady
Blake and suite. There is a large booking
for the opening performance.

The King has 'the Gaelic.'

Not content with wearing the garb of
old Gaul, the King has, I am told, even
attempted the guttural language of the
Highlanders while staying in their midst.
When His Majesty landed in Sutherland he
was met by a band of pipers and drummers
of the Sutherland Highlanders, who gave
him a Highland welcome. The King spoke
to some of the men in Gaelic, so my in-
formant tells me, but he is too loyal to
mention whether or not men understood
the greeting. The Gaelic language is a
difficult one for the Sassenachs, as 'R. L. S.'
found. After having studied it for
months, he ventured one day to greet an
old Highland woman in her native tongue.
The old dame looked bewildered, then
shook her head, and expressed her regret
that she did not 'haf the English.'

'Liberty Hall.'

The second performance of 'Liberty
Hall' last night was given to a well-filled
house. Punctually on the stroke of nine,
the Government House party arrived, and
the orchestra played the overture from 'Will-
iam Tell.' Although the first act wanted
'zip,' the piece went remarkably well, and
the amateurs acquitted themselves very
creditably. Mr Balloch's easy and intelligent
rendering of his part left nothing to be
desired, and Mr C. H. P. Hay and Mr
John Hays again drew unstinted applause
from the audience. Mr Hastings, even
better than ever as 'Grater,' and
Mrs McLaren, formerly of the Horse Guards
Blue, and for five consecutive years champion
swordsman of the British Army.

Colonel G. C. Hall, I.M.S.,

officiating

Principal

Medical

Officer

at

Lahore,

had

definitely

decided

to

retire

from

the

Services

OUR DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

'The Dear Chinese.'**'A Householder'** writes as follows to the *Singapore Free Press*:

I had hitherto fancied that 'Servant troubles' arose as much from their treatment by employers from the misconduct of employees, for until lately, and during several years, I had but little to complain of on this account. My turn has come, however, and I now possess greater knowledge of the subject. An old and apparently trustworthy cook departed suddenly, leaving unpaid several bills for which he had received money, and three 'worry' successors have, within week, further plundered me and disappeared!

Complaints, enquiries and recriminations are worse than useless in such cases, and we are at the mercy of all the rascals who choose to make up their victim. I am and always have been a member of the many householders similarly treated, and my protestation is there against very possible occurrences? The Government has been blamed for not enacting Registration Law in other countries; the community in general and in particular has been severely criticised for employing and sheltering doubtful characters, wittingly or unwittingly, and as nothing has come of all such talk, matters are worse than ever.

We know that servants combine together to cheat and annoy their masters, and we fear organised opposition to any legalised interference! But, we also know that Orientals will give in before the determined resolution of the authorities, and will desert undesirable slaves if need be. Why, then, should not the masters combine together to control their servants? May I suggest, therefore, the following plan? Let householders agree—

(1) to keep in their own hands photographs and private information books of all their servants; (2) to refuse to give any written certificate to any servant when leaving; (3) to decline to employ any servant who cannot give references to previous employers, and (4) to turn out all the so-called relations and friends who herd regularly or reside temporarily in the servants' quarters of the house. Within a comparatively short time will I think, be found that many good servants will submit to this voluntary registration. A committee might then be formed, and, if possible, a private Registry Office could be started where information could be recorded and servants engaged. Should this prove successful, the control of servants and of the many questions relating to them would eventually fall in the hands of the persons most interested in the matter and legislation might be gradually attempted. It only means a little firmness, trouble and expense to begin with, and, even if the attempt prove abortive, it will at any rate show that householders are willing to assist each other, and may cause our servants to help themselves less than they are now doing.

ACTION TO NULLIFY A MARRIAGE.

Bredel v. Jovansen.

On the 27th ult. in the Yokohama District Court, before Judge Naruse, presiding, and two Associate Judges, the hearing was commenced of an action brought by Rachel Bredel (Rachel Jovansen) against Adolph Jovansen, claiming the confirmation of the invalidity of the marriage between herself and the defendant. The plaintiff, represented by Mr. Otsuka and Mr. Hashimoto, while Mr. Idae appeared for the defendant.

Plaintiff claimed that the plaintiff was a French citizen, while the defendant was a Dane. The parties went through a form of marriage in a church near Stockholm, Sweden, in March, 1890. Since then the plaintiff has been subjected to cruel treatment which had continued after they came out to Japan on the 6th September, 1901, when they were engaged by the Club Hotel at Yokohama.

Defendant's counsel asked what the plaintiff desired to prove, to which plaintiff's counsel replied that his client desired to prove the invalidity of her marriage on the ground that the proper procedure was not observed.

Mr. Idae contended that even from the documents the plaintiff might be presumed to be the wife of the defendant, and further that the suit might have properly been instituted in the name of Jovansen, instead of the plaintiff's maiden name, Rachel Bredel. If the plaintiff were an independent Frenchwoman, she alleged, then she could freely marry any party, so that there was no necessity for the action.

He, therefore, contended that the plaintiff had no right to institute the action, while maintaining, however, that the marriage between the parties was legal. The suit was, therefore, unnecessary. Where there existed no necessity for an action, an action could not be. The marriage was contracted with every requirement of the law to make it legal, and it was, therefore, quite legal.

Plaintiff's counsel stated that the plaintiff would produce a certificate given by Mr. Giesen, certifying that the plaintiff was not a Danish subject, and a certificate of the French Consul certifying that the plaintiff was a French citizen and not a Danish subject.

Defendant's counsel said he would recognise the existence of such documents, but not as evidence by which the invalidity of the marriage could be properly established.

Plaintiff's counsel then contended that as the marriage was not legally reported to the Danish Consul, it was invalid.

Plaintiff's counsel for defendant stated that he would produce as evidence the marriage certificate given by the church; the British certificate of the issue of the marriage; and the certificate of baptism. As these documents were in the possession of the plaintiff he asked the Court to order the plaintiff to produce them in accordance with Art. 335 of the Law of Civil Procedure. These certificates were documents jointly belonging to both parties.

Plaintiff's counsel then applied to have Mr. Giesen, the former Danish Consul, called as witness, to which the defence objected on the ground that he was a merchant Consul who had no legal training, and therefore evidence on legal questions was of little value. Against this it was contended that the Consul was fit to give evidence relating to the routine of business devolving on a Consul.

The Court decided to call Mr. Giesen as a witness, and as to the documents, the position of which were applied for by the defendant. Rachel Bredel would be summoned and examined as to their whereabouts.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned to the 31st ult.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WATER SUPPLY.**To the Editor of the 'CHINA MAIL.'****No. 6, Mountain View,****The Peak, November 14.**

Sir,—May I ask you to be good enough to spare space in your valuable paper to insert the few following remarks? I see that by order of the Sanitary Board the public must keep their servants' quarters clean, otherwise the Board's officers will undertake the cleaning themselves. I shall be glad to see the Sanitary Board at my house to-morrow; but I may say that unless the officers bring water with them I fail to see how the cleaning is to be done, as we have no water on the premises. Yours, &c.,

ANNIE E. ROBINSON.

THE CHINESE DRAMA.

The impression of one accustomed to the**modest method of stage representation on****first visiting a Chinese dramatic perfor-****mance is hard to describe. It is anything****but pleasant, and a hasty retreat is the****usual result of hearing the strained halloo-****whining of the ladies—who are really men****—accompanied by cymbal-banging ad-****nauseum.****But the fact that thousands of****Chinese are spell-bound by the performances,****and undoubtedly enjoy it, led the writer****to try and see a play through Chinese****spectacles. By the courtesy of a Chi-****inese friend, who spoke English and was a****lover of the drama, the main points were****translated, and one's imagination, if not****still as keen as in childhood's days, painted****in the scenery.****That man with the gorgeous coat is the****Emperor who lived 1000 years ago. The****woman with the green paint on her face is****the Empress, his wife. The green paint****denotes she is ugly. That fat man with the****white marks round his mouth is a funny****man. White paint on an actor denotes****he is a joker. His daughter is very****beautiful and can sing—which she does.****The Emperor is fascinated, and the ugly****wife is groaning still, with jealousy.****The jealous wife prays to a fairy to make****her beautiful. The fairy tells her to climb****a certain mountain. A label is placed on a****chair, equivalent to 'This is a mountain,'****and the green empress stands on the****chair and makes contortions which mean****that the climb up the hill has been****exhausting. Then she disappears behind a****curtain and has her face painted flesh-****colour, with pink cheeks. The charm is****broken! She is beautiful! On her return****to the palace no one knows her, and the****joker's daughter, who now reigns,****orders her away and she is driven out into****the cold world—which is duly labelled on****a label.****That man with the label is the old****system of importing rupees and they will****remain in circulation.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new****system of the Gold Ordinance.****That man with the label is the new**

Notices to Consignees.

FROM HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship *Suertia*, Capt. T. Borch, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-day.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th Nov. will be subject to rent.

All Broken, Chafed, and Damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th Nov., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office, Hongkong, November 14, 1902. 2322

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship *PIACIOTTO*, OF THE HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LTD., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 6 p.m., to-night.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 19th Nov. will be subject to rent.

All Broken, Chafed, and Damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Thursday, the 20th Nov., at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 23rd Nov., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, November 13, 1902. 2311

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP *MOGUL*, FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD., whence and from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 5 p.m., To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th Inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 24th Inst., or they will not be recognized.

All Broken, Chafed, and Damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th Inst. at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, November 13, 1902. 2317

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Tirol* having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LIMITED, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be discharged here, unless notice to the contrary be given immediately.

This vessel brings Cargo from TRIESTE ex-Imperial transhipped at Bombay.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon, on the 19th Nov., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 19th Nov., will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, November 13, 1902. 2312

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMER *MALACCA*.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY'S Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out by Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 a.m., To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 20th Inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, November 13, 1902. 2321

INSURANCES.

WHAT YOU WANT TO KNOW

about a life assurance company is just what you would want to know about a bank or any other institution which you might be investing.

What is the company's earning ability as shown by its past history?

What is the outlook for future dividends as indicated by its accumulated surplus?

These two questions answered, and the rest is of secondary importance. Any agent of the Equitable will answer these questions to your satisfaction.

F. KIENE, Hongkong Manager, EQUITABLE LIFE, 14, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, October 21, 1902. 1265

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

(Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne A.D. 1714.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED, £450,000.

CAPITAL PAID UP, £180,000.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £3,450,044.

ANNUAL INCOME, £21,103,683.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Society in Hongkong, are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.

HARRY WICKING & Co.,

Praya Central. 1142

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1901, £15,722,693.

Authorised Capital, £3,000,000 0 0

Subscribed Capital, £2,750,000 0 0

Paid-up Capital, £2,687,500 5 2

Fund, £2,695,548 5 2

HAVING been appointed Agents of the above Company we are prepared to accept EUROPEAN and CHINESE RISKS at Current Rates.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 1, 1902. 366

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED, ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Yen 24,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... 18,000,000

CAPITAL UNCALLED ... 6,000,000

RESERVE FUND ... 8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

TOKIO, KOREA, NAKASAKI, LONDON, LYON, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, BOMBAY, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, NEWCHWANG, PEKING.

LONDON BANKERS:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, Part's Bank, Limited, The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG BRANCH—Interest allowed.

On Current Account at the Rate of 2% per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months, 5% per annum.

On fixed deposits for 6 months, 4% per annum.

On fixed deposits for 3 months, 3% per annum.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon, on the 19th Nov., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 19th Nov., will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by TARO HODSUMI, Manager.

Hongkong, October 31, 1902. 589

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE ON THE 12th NOVEMBER, 1896.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £15,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL, ... 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

CANTON, PEKING, HONGKONG, TIENTSIN.

CHENGKIAH, SINGAPORE, CHUNGKING, HANKOW.

HONGKONG BRANCH—Interest allowed.

On Current Accounts at the Rate of 2% per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months, 5% per annum.

On fixed deposits for 6 months, 4% per annum.

On fixed deposits for 3 months, 3% per annum.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon, on the 19th Nov., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 19th Nov., will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, November 13, 1902. 2312

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE NEW FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY'S STEAMER *MALACCA*.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY'S Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out by Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 a.m., To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 20th Inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, November 13, 1902. 2321

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMER *MALACCA*.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY'S Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out by Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 a.m., To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 20th Inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, November 13, 1902. 2321

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £10,000,000

RESERVE FUND ... £4,7

